THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 44. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 31ST MAY, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR AMOY.

THE Barque *SIR EDWARD RYAN*, Captain TURNER, will be despatched on the 29th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 22nd May, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having dissolved their Co-Partnership by mutual consent, all outstanding accounts owing to the late firm will be received by Wu. KAY, Esq., to whom, parties having claims against the same are requested to forward them

KIRK, IRONS & MOTTLEY.

The private Dispensary of the late firm will be conducted as an open and general one under the superintendence of

GEORGE MOTTLEY, *Surgeon.*

Shanghae, 1st April, 1851.

INSURANCES.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Dts.	*Harbour Risk.* Dts.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED per *Androklos* and for sale by the undersigned—

PORTABLE WATER CLOSETS, Complete.
Ladies & Gentlemen's DRESSING CASES.
Do. Do. WRITING DESKS.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Do. Leather Reticules and Papier Maché COMPANIONS.
INKSTANDS, PEN HOLDERS, and PEN WIPERS.
Paper WEIGHTS, and Dogshead LETTER-CLIPS (new style.)
MATCH BOXES with Wax Tapers.
Patent APERIENT FOUNTAINS.
RAILWAY WHISTLES.
CEGAR CASES.
French Polished Mahogany MERCHANTS CABINETS.
TAPE MEASURES.
Windsor, Almond, and Honey SOAP.
Cloth, Alpaca, and Tweed CAPS.
Ladies & Gentlemen's Gold and Silver mounted RIDING WHIPS.
Gentlemen's WALKING STICKS, Assorted.
And a few elaborately CARVED PLATTERS.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 25th April, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Ex-*ALBEMARLE.*

THE undermentioned PERFUMERY, &c., &c., Imported from PARIS and LONDON, and warranted of superior quality, viz:—

ESSENCES (Assorted).
BEST PERFUMES, Stopped Bottles.
Do. Do. in Cut Cristal Box.
TOILET VINEGAR.
LAVENDER WATER in Assorted Bottles.
IRRIGATORS or FOUNTAINS.
ELIXIR for the Teeth.
Extract of HONEY.
LAVENDER AMBREE.
BANDALINE.
Best HAIR OIL.
New Cut Bottles BEST PERFUMES.
Sacoches ORANGE-FLOWER WATER.
EAU DE COLOGNE, Long & Short Bottles.
Naples SOAP.
Best FANCY SOAP in Tablets.
Do. Do. Do. in French Boxes.
SPERMACETI TABLETS.
CREAM of Almonds for Shaving.
Parisian liquid HAIR DYE.
COSMETIQUES, Assorted Colors.
New Do. in Box with Glass & Clasp.
Aromatical SOAP in Oval Tablets.
Queen's OWN in Do.
Toilet SOAP, 6 in Boxes.
MALACTION for Shaving.
VENITIAN BOTTLES filled with Essences.
ODONTINE for the Teeth.
DEPILATORY.
PASTILLES (Assorted).
French POUDRE D'AMANDES.
AROMATIC VINEGAR in Cases.
SMELLING SALTS.
Nutritive CREAM for the Hair.
Parisian Do. Do.
MARROW OIL, Stopped Bottles.
BEAR'S GREASE.
COLD CREAM.
ROSE LEAF POWDER.
VIOLET POWDER.
POWDER BOX and PUFF.

ALSO,
Ex-*ALVERTON.*

An Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, Imported to Order and warranted of Superior quality, and to be disposed of at considerably reduced prices, viz:—

Best London PICKLES.
Do. Imperial Hot Do.
Do. West India Hot Do.
WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
RASPBERRY Do.
SALAD OIL.
French OLIVES.
Do. CAPERS.
PICKLED MUSHROOMS.
WALNUT KETCHUP.
MUSHROOM Do.
ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES.
HARVEY'S SAUCE.
READING Do.
BEEF-STEAK Do.
Assorted FRUITS.
Superior MUSTARD.
JAMS and JELLIES.
DRIED HERBS.
Preserved CARROTS.
GREEN PEASE.
Preserved SALMON in 2-lbs. Tins.
PEARL BARLEY in 6-lbs. Do.
Scotch OATMEAL in 6-lbs. Do.
MACCARONI in 4-lbs. Do.
VERMICELLI in 4-lbs. Do.
ANCHOVY PASTE.
MOORE'S Improved CHOCOLATE in Tins.
Do. Do. COCOA in Do.
Do. Do. Concentrated MILK in Do.
Best Smoked HERRINGS in Tins.
Loch Fine Salted Do. in Jars.
Salted SALMON in Jars.
SARDINES in Tins.
Best ZANTE CURRANTS in Jars.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Barcelona NUTS.
Fine Dried COD FISH.
Pine CHEESES.
Berkley Do.
Cheddar Do.
Pickled TRIPE in Jars.
Do. TONGUES in small Kegs.
Fine York HAMS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, March 14th, 1851.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned Superior SODA WATER and LEMONADE, orders from NINGPO, AMOY, HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO, will meet with every attention.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th February, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BANK of England POST BILLS in sets of £200—£300—£400—and £600, by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 31st May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplainey, (No. 81.) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to

J. M. SMITH.

Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY; PORT and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM, London, at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 20th March, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHING-SENG,
DEALER IN EUROPEAN GOODS, CHINESE SILK, AND OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS;
SMALL EAST GATE—*Sxi-pa-lôw*, City.

N.B.—Some handsome SEDAN CHAIRS from Soochow just received, and to be seen at Messrs. BACH & ARONE.

Shanghae, 30th May, 1851.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SHANGHAE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that the Business of BUTCHER carried on under the Style of J. SEDDEN & Co., is from this day dissolved, and all debts due to the said firm will be received by him, his receipt alone being a sufficient discharge. The aforesaid Business will be carried on by the undersigned, hoping to meet with the patronage of the public.

J. LOCKHURT.

Shanghae, 17th May, 1851.

J. LOCKHURT,

BEGS to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghae, that he has opened an ESTABLISHMENT near the Bridge at the *Yangking pang*, on the English side, for Supplying BUTCHERS MEAT, &c., of the best quality and on most reasonable terms, and hopes by strict attention to all orders conferred to merit the Public Patronage.

Shanghae, 17th May, 1851.

N.B.—Families and Ships supplied with Fresh and Corned BEEF, NEATS TONGUES, HAMS, BACON, MUTTON, VEAL, LAMB, LIVE STOCK, VEGETABLES, &c., on moderate terms.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

CARD.

YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghae, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghae, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 29TH MAY, 1851.

WITH the exception of Sunday, the past week has been attended with continued fine weather. The bearded wheat, now arrived at maturity, has been, for the most part, cut down, conveyed to the farmsteads, and in some places even thrashed on the mud before the doors, with a flail, only differing from our own by having one portion to revolve upon a lateral hinge at the extremity of the half held in the hand. It is very extraordinary to observe the carelessness with which this process is conducted, and the little anxiety manifested by the peasants to keep their grain clean. The fields of stubble are being irrigated and prepared for the paddy which will soon be ready for transplantation—some however have been devoted to cotton—and in a few the young cotton plants, which were sown among the wheat at the commencement of the month and covered with earth from the furrows, are now several inches above the surface. The average temperature of the past week has been 72° 1; that of the corresponding week in 1850, 77° 3'.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

MAY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
23	F.	29.94	30.12	29.78	71.	69.5	E.S.E. to S.E.	S. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
24	S.	29.94	30.11	29.73	76.	75.	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
25	S.	29.81	30.01	29.61	71.	81.	S.	S.E.	0.17	0.00
26	M.	29.83	29.93	29.63	69.	84.	N.N.W.	E.S.E.	0.20	0.00
27	Tu.	30.04	29.97	29.86	71.	82.5	N.N.W. to N.	N.W. to W.	0.00	0.00
28	W.	30.17	30.07	29.98	71.	74.5	N.N.W. to E.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
29	Th.	30.09	29.94	29.97	72.	74.5	S.E.	E.N.E. to E.S.E.	0.00	1.85
Shanghae, 30th May, 1851.								Total	0.37	1.85

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—I have just received a copy of a letter addressed by the Rev. Dr. Legge, to the Rev. E. Mellor, Secretary of the Editorial Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the insertion of a few extracts from which will oblige

Yours truly,

W. H. MEDHURST.

"On the 26th of February last, I forwarded to you a translation of a paper, purporting to be a prayer to the Spirit of Heaven, with certain prefatory remarks, by the Chinese statesman, Keying. The translation was accompanied with a letter, containing some observations on the document as a whole, and on the use of certain terms in it.

"About ten days ago, the Rev. Mr. Collins arrived here from Fuh-chow. He brought with him a copy of the work, of which seven volumes were offered to Mr. White—a Missionary of the same Society with himself—as the production of Keying, and containing, as one of those volumes did, the document in question. He told me that *he entertained doubts of the authenticity* of that document, and a few days after sent me *eight*-volumes of the work to look at. I turned eagerly to the portion which has occasioned us so much thought, when what was my astonishment to discover that Ke-ying could have nothing more to do with it than the President of the Bible Society!

"First of all, it is printed on different paper, and, to speak after our manner, in a different type from the rest of the volume. This is enough to make one look at it suspiciously. It may then be observed that it is numbered as page third of the chapter where it stands, while immediately before it are two *second* pages. Looking closely at the last of these, however, it is seen to have originally been numbered as the *third* page. The Chinese character for 2 is 二, and that for 3 is 三. Over the top stroke of this 三, a small piece of paper is pasted, so as to make it look a 二. Here then are two third pages, the first of which properly belongs to the book, but the second is an interpolation.

"Turning to the general index of contents in the first volume, the title of the paper is found, but *pasted* in among the other titles of subjects in the same chapter, and in *written* characters, not *printed.* In fact, on comparing the table of contents with the actual contents of the chapter, we find that the *title of one paper has been cut out*, and, instead of it, the title of the interpolation, with which we have to do, has been pasted in—in written characters, as just stated.

"Sure of roguery, we turn now to the title of the book, and see that it is—"The Collection of the Garden of Banyans," but with no mention of Keying. We pass to the preface, and in a vacant space, on the first page of it, where no such entry ought to stand, we certainly find the characters for, "Composed by Ke-ying, Governor of the two Kwang," but again, these characters *are written, and not printed.* We read the preface, and find that the book is the work of Le Yenchang, an officer in Fuh-keen province more than twenty years ago, and that it was published in the 12th year of Taou-kwang, who died in February last year, in the 30th year of his reign.

"Thus, it is incontrovertibly established, that the representation of this as a work of Ke-ying, recently published at Peking, is an impudent falsehood. It is the work of a Le Yen-chang, published in Fuh-keen province twenty years ago, and now that the cheat has been discovered—for they found out recently in Fuh-chow how they had been imposed on—may be purchased in the book-shops of that city, in *twenty volumes*, without either superscription as being composed by Keying, or prayer addressed to the Spirit of Heaven.

"It is to me all but inconceivable how such a clumsy imposture could take with Chinese scholars for a single hour. They seem at Fuh-chow for some time not to have looked at another page, but the one containing the precious treasure, as it was deemed,—the irrefragable proof that Ke-ying used *Sin*' for God by way of eminence. I am wrong. They did look at another page. As the paper was forwarded from Fuh-chow, it contained the characters, translated—"Composed by Keying, Governor of the two Kwangs!" These characters do not occur in the paper. They are transferred by the copyist from the preface of the work, where, as I have said, they are written and not printed. But no doubt the copyist was a teacher. He could hardly fail to detect the trick, but probably it was his interest not to mention it to his employer.

"But after all, it will be said, whence comes this paper? It is granted that the "Collection of the Garden of Banyans" is not the work of Ke-ying—but may not this paper be his after all? And even if it be not his, still it is the work of a Chinese scholar. I have heard these things urged, but hope a little reflection will make them no more be spoken. To what would such an argument amount, but an attempt to make a forged note pass current, or at least, say that it was a note forged for five pounds, to make it available for one pound?

"Two things prove that the paper is altogether a forgery. First, there is the title of it in the general index of contents, *in written characters, not printed.* Second, there is the running title of it—what would be at the top of the page in an English book. If that were written and pasted in, then indeed it would be clear that the page was taken from some other work, and inserted in the "Garden of Banyans." But the running title is the same as that of the rest of the work. It is an integral part of the page, and *printed*, not written. A block must have been cut for it, and the paper itself composed in order to be interpolated into this book—to which it would impart a fictitious worth, and insure the sale, it was hoped, of many copies, at a price greatly beyond their value."

"Hongkong, 13th May, 1851."

OUR CITY'S TASTE.—Four years ago, San Francisco was a ranch of some thirty adobe huts, all told; it is now a city of about thirty thousand inhabitants. It is to a large portion of the world, whose thoughts are hitherward, a mysterious place, unaccountable in most of its phases, and by not a few looked upon as a Sodom of wickedness, a Thebes, in want of literary taste. What is literature? One of its most effective forms—yes, by far its most exective—is the newspaper. Judging of the taste of our people by this standard, how does it compare? Our newspaper column ranks in the order of its formation, thus:—

Alta—News—Journal of Commerce—Herald—Courier—Picayune—Balance, No. 1—Balance, No. 2—Shipping List—Dr. Robe's Punch.

Besides which, five more are in embryo in the holds of ships now in port. Others are coming around the Horn, and probably of the number to be established some will come "through the horn" and out of the little end of it. But we maintain now ten papers, eight of them daily papers, one weekly, and the other semi-occasionally. We hope our fellow men abroad will not put us down among the unlettered hereafter.—*Daily Alta California.*

TELEGRAPH HILL.—San Francisco can certainly boast of containing a spot, from which one of the grandest views in the world may be enjoyed. We climbed to the summit of Telegraph Hill, yesterday, and spent an hour in gazing upon the scene around us. On the one side was the Golden Gate of our noble harbour, against whose rocky portals the white waves of the Pacific were dashing. Far off in the distance to the edge of the horizon, lay old ocean, sleeping calm as a child upon its mother's breast—and the well-filled sails of vessels, laden with the riches of the Eastern world, were bearing them into our harbor.

Before us was our beautiful bay, on whose bosom the representatives of the world's commerce were riding, the tall masts rising thick, like a pine forest. The bays of San Pablo and Suisun, covered with steamboats and sails lay beyond, and above them rose into the clouds old Mount Diablo, seeming like a giant sentinel, who, for ages, had guarded their slumbers, when their glassy surfaces were unrippled, save by the plash of the Indian's light paddle. Far away, rose the lofty summits of the snowy Sierra, at whose rugged base lay the treasures which have astonished a world.

But below us was a scene which well might seem like "the baseless fabric of a vision." Our city stretching like a panorama over plain and hill; the busy streets thronged with men; the bustle and activity of business; the crowded wharves, the glaring signs and flying flags. The musical hum of the mechanic's hammer rose above the noise and reminded us that what we saw was real. Four years ago, and this great metropolis of the western coast was comparatively a wilderness. Cattle roamed undisturbed where now are crowded store houses, and ravens croaked on the spots where now stand peaceful dwellings.

Beyond the city, the white walls of the mission rose to view, and beyond this, habitations of the tillers of the soil, who have come to live in this God-blessed land. The scene is one of grandeur and of beauty, and our citizens can spend a pleasant hour in taking a morning or an afternoon stroll to the top of Telegraph Hill.—*Ibid.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 31st MAY, 1851.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church, will (D.V.) now be open for Divine Service, every Sunday. Hours of Service 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HODSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Papers have been received addressed to us for *Britannus, Omicron, Sinensis* and *Tertius*, which can be had on their several applications for the same.

Ed. N.-C.H.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th March	Fort Phillip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	10th April	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th April	Amoy,	8th May
Madras,	14th April	Hongkong,	19th May
Singapore,	7th May	Ningpo,	18th May
Penang,	3d April	New York,	13th Mar.
Batavia,	25th March	San Francisco,	15th Mar.
Manila,	28th April	Sandwich Islands,	25th Mar.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Be pleased to publish the following in your next paper.

Through good management the Chinese Authorities of Shanghae have lately been made to acknowledge, Thomas Chay Beale, Esq., H.M.P.M. Consul.

A FRIEND.

Shanghae, 26th May, 1851.

Arrival of the Mail.—The *Audax*, and *Race Horse*, brought up the mails yesterday morning.

There is less news than usual, and that has been little enough of late. The Old Ministry has been re-instated, on the advice, as it would appear, of the Duke of Wellington. Lord John Russell has declared his determination to carry the Papal assumption bill through the House of Commons.

A great Earthquake at Rhodes, on the 6th and 7th March, destroyed several villages, also the town of Macrie; and many persons were buried in the ruins.

Lord Gough has purchased the Kilneeven Estate in Tyrone, Ireland, for £100,000.

We are glad to see that H. M. F. M.'s Consul is represented at this port by so influential a number of our community. We understand on Wednesday last, Thomas Chay Beale, Esq., made his first official call upon the Taoutae since his recognition as Portuguese Consul. Mon. de Montigny, French Consul, introduced Mr. Beale to the Taoutae upon the occasion. Mr. Kleskowski, and Mr. B. Edan, of the French Consulate, and some Portuguese gentlemen were also present.

Mr. Beale, was some time ago appointed Portuguese Consul for this port, and his Official Recognition by the Chinese Authorities here, was delayed in consequence of the difficulties existing between that Power and the Chinese Government at Canton, it has been fully recognised by the Taoutae *Woo*, whose official visit he returned on the 28th instant. Mon. de Montigny, French Consul, has hitherto acted for Portugal at this place. The party was most courteously received.

We give this week the very interesting narrative of J. M'D., who, along with Mon. de Montigny, visited the scene of the shipwreck of the *Narwal*, the unfortunate French whaler; it is very graphically drawn up, and we are glad to be able to gratify the public with the particulars given by so observant and intelligent an eye-witness. Being too long for one number it will be continued in our next.

We have received intelligence by a private letter from Manila 4th April, that "operations were commenced against Sóoloo on the 28th February. Last, the troops landed in front of Soolooo, the forts were attacked and after five or six hours resistance, some of the forts were taken by assault, Datto Daniel amongst others; this fort resisted bravely. Next day, 1st March, the Sultan's fort was taken without resistance. The besieged dismantled the Sultan fort the previous night and along with the fugitives from the Datto fort fled into the interior. The besiegers then set the place on fire, and when the vessels and troops left it for Zamboango, nothing remained but ruins and ashes."

"On our side the official returns make 1 officer and 34 soldiers killed. We have taken from Sooloo 134 pieces of artillery."

"On receipt of this joyful intelligence, the bands struck up on all sides; the houses were illuminated, triumphant arches were raised to celebrate the General's return, and great excitement prevailed everywhere."

"On the 13th March, the arrival of the steamer was announced, crowds of people swarmed upon the mole and throughout the streets to witness the landing of the General, who arrived at half past 11 in the morning of that day amidst *vivas* and universal acclamations."

"Hymns are in preparation to be sung in our casino, in honour of the victory at Sooloo."

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Kwangsi Rebellion.—No. 27, of the 14th of April, 1851, gazettes *Sueshangah* as Imperial High Commissioner, and confers upon him the credentials of that office. *Changsay*, General-in-command at *Teentsin*, is ordered to Peking, and appointed to proceed in the Imperial Commissioner's suite into *Hoonan*. *Le Singyuen*, the Commissioner in *Kwangsi* urgently entreats the Emperor to direct the Board of Revenue to provide him with more funds out of the treasuries of the neighboring Provinces, to enable him to carry on the operations against the rebels, the supplies already voted for the purpose having failed to meet the demand. He states that when the rebellion first broke out, more than six months ago, the provincial troops and braves were alone employed upon the defensive and found sufficient for that purpose. Afterwards however it was deemed requisite to despatch to their aid, soldiers of *Hoonan*, *Yunnan*, and *Kweichow*, and to engage natives of *Kwangtung*, *Fuhkëen*, and the savage tribes of the *Meaoutzze*, as auxiliaries, the consequence of which was a far greater expenditure on account of horses, and accoutrements and pay for the troops than was at first anticipated. At the close of last year, on his arrival at *Kweilin Foo*, the capital of *Kwangsi*, he found that some 490,000 taels, furnished by the Board of Revenue, had all been already expended, and he thereupon applied to His Majesty for more funds. The Emperor in reply called upon the Board to meet the demand, and likewise ordered Viceroy *Seu Kwangtsin* of Canton to furnish the Commissioner with two or three hundred thousand taels, notwithstanding which, but half the relief and none of the former had ever come to hand. The Commissioner of Finance had now reported to him that 650,000 taels had been spent since the 11th month of last year, besides 215,000 taels as pay to the troops at *Linchow Foo*, *Nanning Foo*, *Lewchow Foo*, and *Pinglo Foo*, making a total expenditure of 865,000 taels, to meet which, (the supplies already received from the Board and from Canton, not being sufficient,) he had been obliged to draw upon the treasury of the Salt Commissioner for 93,200 taels, and appropriate 153,700 taels of the land revenue, leaving a balance to debit of Government of more than 20,000 taels. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the undiminished numbers and pertinacity of the rebels, and the uncertainty of their complete subjugation within any limited period, the Commissioner earnestly entreats His Majesty to order the Board of Revenue to provide him immediately with a subsidy of 800,000 taels, no matter from what quarter it may be necessary to appropriate it. He begs to assure the Emperor that nothing short of this amount will enable him to continue the campaign with effect, as besides the vast sum required to keep a large body of troops in pay and rations, a thousand contingencies call for immediate and liberal disbursement that cannot be put off. No. 28, gazettes a Decree in which His Majesty bestows a gift of silk and satin stuffs upon *Sueshangah*, *Fatsingtih*, and *Tahangeh*, the new Commissioners, and orders money to be distributed among their suite and soldiers. No. 30, contains a Decree ordering *Yen Chinghe*, Taoutae of *Yangchow Foo* and *Hwaegan Foo*, to hasten to *Kwangsi* and take charge of the Grain Commissionership of that Province. In another Decree in this No., His Majesty, feeling apprehensive that the numerous suite of the new Commissioners and the 240 soldiers he carries with him, may be the cause of annoyance and suffering to the inhabitants of the towns along the route of the cavalcade, strictly enjoins upon *Sueshangah* the necessity of the utmost vigilance and care. To this end he commands him to permit each member of his suite to take as few followers as possible, and to issue a general order to the troops strictly prohibiting all extortion of money, property, or labour, from the people of the towns along the line of march, and he authorises the Commissioner to report or severely punish every single instance of disobedience. A third Decree follows, calling upon *Le Singyuen* the former Commissioner and the other high officers already on the spot in *Kwangsi*, not to abate their ardour on account of the delegation of new ambassadors from the Imperial city, but encouraged by the sense of their Sovereign's attention to the exigencies of the case, to redouble their energies towards the completion of the campaign. His Majesty at the same time expresses a hope that his subjects will be able to discern in the important measures already taken an anxious desire on his own part to protect their interests and deliver them from the miseries under which they are suffering. The next Decree commands *Chao Teentsze*, Governor of *Kwangsi*, to give his whole attention to the military concerns of the province, and to hand over his seals of office to the acting charge of *Laou Tsungkwang* the Treasurer.

No. 28 of April 10th 1851, publishes a memorial of *Linkwei*, Resident Minister at *Oushi* in Eastern Turkestan, reporting the result of an investigation held by him under Commission from His Majesty, into the conduct of *Wanhing*, another Resident on the Frontier, in having resumed the firing of salutes and performance of music at his official residence before the expiration of the national mourning for his late Majesty. It appears from the depositions taken by *Linkwei* in the course of the examination, that *Wanhing* issued a proclamation on the hundredth day after the Emperor's demise, authorising the resumption of these official usages, on the plea of the necessity of keeping them up at that remote quarter of the Empire, in order to secure proper respect to official rank. His Majesty's decision is not as yet gazetted.

No. 30, of April 20th, 1851;—The Emperor replies herein to the memorial of a censor remonstrating with His Majesty for his injustice in raising a subordinate officer to the vacancy in the General Council of State caused by the temporary removal of *Sueshangah* into *Hoonan*. While he condescends to explain his reasons for the selection of this particular officer and disclaims all unworthy motives that may be ascribed to him, He denies the right of His Ministers to interfere with Him in the promotion or degradation of His officers, a power, in His opinion, the undoubted prerogative of the Throne alone. He informs the censor at the same time that the evident rectitude of the motive which prompted the remonstrance has alone saved him from the punishment due to his temerity.

For the North-China Herald.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Modes of asserting innocence and detecting guilt—practice of weighing annually on the first day of summer.

A few days ago, five men were seen for several mornings in succession, walking along some of the most frequented streets, in single file and bareheaded, kneeling and bowing their heads to the pavement, at every three steps. Each man carried a bunch of lighted incense sticks in one hand and the foremost had, on his back, a large square piece of yellow cotton cloth, on which characters were inscribed, indicating their names, and setting forth that an individual, whose name was also given, had charged them with stealing a sum of money.

These prostrations were performed by way of calling Heaven and Earth to witness that they were innocent of the crime alleged against them. On inquiry, I learned that they went to the six gates of the city, going through the same ceremonies all the way, in order to give the greatest possible publicity to their protestation of innocence. The Chinese call this act, *Kaou yin chwang*, which implies, making a statement of the facts in the case, to the authorities of the invisible world, and imploring their interposition and aid. They have a superstitious belief that if the persons making this public and solemn avowal, notwithstanding, guilty of the crime laid to their charge, they will soon die, or be visited with some other signal punishment as a mark of the displeasure of Heaven.

The sun is sometimes worshipped and invoked under similar circumstances, and with a similar intent. This is because he is supposed to see and know all that passes on earth. Often too, Heaven and the sun are both included in the same acts of worship and invocation.

The same ceremony in substance and design, is often performed before the idols in temples. The accuser and accused present themselves before the images, and go through the usual forms of devotion to these imaginary deities—burning incense sticks, red wax candles, and gilt paper, at the same time reverently kneeling and "knocking head." It is currently believed by the mass of the people, that in such cases also, the guilty will be punished with death, or sickness, or some other dire calamity, while the innocent will remain unharmed.

But it often occurs, as might be expected, that neither of the parties suffers any injury whatever, and *vice versa*, that some misfortune happens to both. One might reasonably suppose that the frequency of such a result would destroy the faith of the people in the value of this method of establishing innocence and detecting and punishing guilt. But it does not. And how do you think they account for these failures in the administration of justice? They say of Heaven, if the appeal was made to it, that it either has no eyes, or was not observing at the time. And with reference to the idols, that they are inefficient, or stupid, or lazy, or indifferent about the matter, and unwilling to interfere; or else, that the intelligent spirit of the idol was absent, having passed out through the hole in the back, which is made on purpose to allow it ingress and egress at pleasure!

Weighing day: The first day of summer according to Chinese reckoning, fell this year, on the sixth of May. It is a prevailing custom of the people to have themselves weighed on this day. They have a very silly superstition connected with this practice. Many profess to believe, that unless they get weighed on the first day of summer, they will lose flesh as the season advances, from illness or some other cause; but, that being weighed on this day, will be a preventive of such a misfortune. It is quite surprising how they can really credit this idle fancy, for they must have thousands of testimonies to its falsity every year, in the fact, that many who have been weighed do, nevertheless, fall off in weight from various causes; while on the other hand, many who do not get weighed, increase in flesh. But, as in the case of the superstition before described, innumerable demonstrations of its utter futility, are not sufficient to induce the deluded people to renounce it. Long established custom, let it involve whatever absurdities it may, evidently has far greater authority than the most palpable truth. The antiquity of any practice, if this be its only recommendation, is always a sufficient one to the Chinese, however opposed to the plainest dictates of reason, common-sense and matter-of-fact.

The day is regarded as a sort of holiday, and there may be many, who, without any very strong confidence in the act as an insurance-policy against becoming lighter, still get weighed from the desire so common among ourselves, to know one's own weight. They often indulge in no little merriment on the occasion, by supposing themselves pigs,—a supposition, by the way, quite consistent with truth, in many instances,—and estimating their value as such, at the market price of pork.

Observer.

NARRATIVE
OF THE
LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER *NARWAL*
ON THE COAST OF COREA, AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

From the notice which appeared in the columns of the *North-China Herald* last month, the object of the short voyage of which I am about to narrate the particulars, is already well known to its readers. It will be recollected that on the 19th of April, the chief officer and eight men of the crew of the *Narwal* of Havre, Captain Rivalan, a ship of about 450 tons burden, arrived here from Lookong, and reported to Monsieur de Montigny the French Consul, the total loss of that vessel, during the night of 2nd 3rd April, on one of the islands of the Amherst group, on the southwest coast of Corea, and their subsequent escape in a whale-boat after being a week upon the island; the Captain, Doctor, and eighteen men remaining behind.

Ill luck had attended Captain Rivalan on his present voyage, having been out twelve months without fish; and he and his officers having formerly visited the seas of Corea and Japan he intended cruising in those parts until the season should be sufficiently advanced for him to proceed to Behring's Straits. He entered the Yellow Sea in March, and after sighting the Shantung promontory, crossed over to the coast of Corea, seeing several whales which however they did not succeed in capturing. Having made the coast of Corea he turned southwards, and proceeding through the archipelago, had reached the last group, named the Amherst Islands on the English Map, when on the 2nd April, the vessel struck on a sand bank, near to a rocky islet lying a few miles to the northwest of the island called Fei-kin-taou, N. Lat. 34° 11'. From this danger they succeeded in recovering the ship, which after being got off was brought to anchor. During the following night a hard gale suddenly sprung up from the northwest, which aided by a strong ebb tide caused the vessel to drag her anchors, unperceived by the watch until too late, and at about three o'clock in the morning of the 3rd she struck on the rocky and precipitous coast of that island. In a few minutes after striking the destruction of the ship was complete—the masts went over the side—the decks burst up with a loud report, and she was literally crushed to pieces. Meanwhile the Captain and chief portion of the crew had pushed off from the ship in the whale-boats, while the others sprang upon a projecting ledge of rock, and with the exception of one man who was drowned in the attempt, they succeeded in climbing up the precipice. The boats kept off until day-light, when they entered a small cove at about a furlong's distance to the north, and the men landing joined their unfortunate companions already on shore. The whole coast was by this time strewed with the wreck, and collecting empty casks, spars, &c., they set to work to establish a camp. So sudden was the disaster that little else had been saved beyond the clothes on their persons, and a small quantity of biscuit. Fortunately the natives of the island, although they shewed a propensity to pilfer, yet seemed otherwise well disposed, and the head men of the nearest village brought supplies of Rice to the shipwrecked crew. Thus they remained for a week, on good terms with the natives, when the Chief officer Mr. Arnaud and eight of the men, having come to a resolution to attempt to reach the coast of China, secretly prepared one of the three whale-boats saved, with a small supply of biscuit and water, and under cover of night took their departure from the island. Steering for the southwest they next day passed Alceste island at a distance, and continuing on their course they had not reached more than half way across the Yellow Sea when a northerly gale came on, so strong that they could not scud before it. Lashing several oars together they attached them by a rope to the bow to serve as a breakwater, and for thirty hours during which the gale continued they with difficulty kept their boat from being swamped, although planks had been raised on her gunwales to aid in keeping her dry. After considerable suffering from cold and wet, and from want of room being unable to lie down to rest, they at last after a five day's passage sighted the Chusan islands, and were shewn the way to the harbour of Lookong by a Chinese fishing boat, where they were, equally surprised and glad to find European vessels, having never been on this coast before. Seldom, perhaps never, had so small a bark crossed the Yellow Sea in safety, and Mr. Arnaud who on his own responsibility undertook the voyage with his eight volunteers, surely deserves to have his name favourably recorded in this narrative; and moreover is entitled to the lasting gratitude of those of his comrades who by his enterprise and determination were relieved from a wearisome captivity.

On the arrival of Mr. Arnaud and his companions at Shanghai on the 19th April, Monsieur de Montigny the French Consul, bearing in mind the peculiar position of Corea in reference to foreign nations, took the resolution to proceed himself to the rescue of his countymen. On the afternoon of that day a friend of the writer attached to the French Consulate, called on him with an invitation to join the approaching expedition. So novel a voyage at once seized my fancy. I easily contrived to excuse myself to myself for a ten or twenty day's absence, on the score of the great benefit of a sea voyage to one's health, although I happened to be perfectly well at the time. But a trip to Corea, I reflected—a real *terra incognita!* never get another opportunity perhaps,—I *must* go. We accordingly proceeded to the French Consulate, and from thence presently accompanied Monsieur de Montigny to examine two Macao Lorchas lying in the river. One of these was soon engaged for the voyage. The wind being then favourable it was resolved to depart without loss of time, and we returned on shore to make our preparations.

Next morning, *Sunday 20th April*, the Consul proceeded in the Lorcha down the river with the tide, and I joined at Woosung shortly after noon; we left the anchorage there about four o'clock that day on the first turn of the tide, with a light favorable wind.

Next morning, *Monday 21st April*, we were in the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang. While waiting at anchor for the change of the tide two fine merchant ships passed close to us,—the *Carrington*, American for New York, and *Albemarle*, British for London. In the afternoon we got under weigh and stood over behind the banks towards Sha-wei-shan. This, as is well known, is a lofty barren rock off the north entrance of the Yang-tze-kiang, and was not long ago a notorious rendezvous for Chinese pirates, where they lay in wait to capture the Shanghai junks proceeding to, and returning from Shang-tung, Leao-tung, and the Pei-ho. Many of these fell an easy prey. The cargo when valuable was plundered and both junks and crew held to ransom, the latter being cruelly ill treated if their friends did not speedily relieve them. In 1846, 1847, and 1848 their ravages were particularly destructive, scores of junks being repeatedly in their clutches at one time. For their suppression, the Shanghai Authorities engaged a number of Macao Lorchas, well armed. They also have built a small fleet of war junks after the model of the Lorchas, and they purchased an old American schooner the *Boxer*. They were cruizing this day and passed us going to the islands, the *Boxer* bringing up the line. By these means the pirates have for the most part been put down in this quarter, while the Authorities have been rewarded for the relief given to commerce.

The same evening, *Monday 21st April* about 7 o'clock we took our departure from Sha-wei-shan steering northeast with a fine breeze from the southeast.

Next day, *Tuesday 22nd April*, the weather was cloudy with slight showers of rain at intervals. The wind continued at southeast by east, and although rather light we made fair progress. From the thick muddy colour of the Yang-tze-kiang the water had now changed to green. We were in the direct line of the Shantung junks this day but none were seen. Being now fairly at sea we had leisure to observe the capabilities of our Lorcha and her crew. She was a stout built but roughly finished craft of about 21 feet beam, drawing with the rudder *down* about 8 feet water, having one large and two smaller masts as usual, with mat sails. The armament consisted of two 6-pound guns, one long 9 on a revolving slide, and two 16-pound carronades, with abundance of small arms, and gunpowder, I must say *ad nauseam*. Compared with the crack Lorchas newly built, which carry as many as eighteen guns, and are nicely finished, our bark was inferior, although not many years old. Outside she was painted of a gay green colour, but the owner had not considered it requisite to decorate her within, not even the cabin. It is just however to suppose he had intended the vessel more for the convoy trade than for carrying passengers. Our crew was composed of two classes,—Portuguese and Custom Chinese. The former were the officers so to speak, and the latter the working seamen, steersmen, &c. The Captain who was destined to carry

us across the seas, and shew the flag [illegible] by Diaz and De Gama in new mares do oriente," was a worthy person in his way, of whom it may at least be said, that if his abilities were not great, his pretensions were small. He was a native of Macao, a colony which although pleasant as a place of residence, can scarcely lay claim to be regarded as a *nursery for seamen*,—as we English are wont to consider some of our own. The others were also all natives of the east. Captain and all spoke Chinese with facility, in the same dialect as the crew, and the whole body took their meals together in the most sociable manner.

In respect to the means of *navigation* our vessel was apparently guided ordinarily upon the *Compass, Lead*, and *Look out* principle; no log-line was in use, but we were supplied with both a Chinese and English Compass. Such superfluities as Charts, Sextant, &c., had to be procured by ourselves.

Mr. Arnaud, the officer of the wrecked ship and four of his men also accompanied us on the voyage in search of their late companions.

Thus equipped, we proceeded on that day with moderate weather, but rather adverse wind, and on *Wednesday 23rd April*, the wind changed to N.N.E., and compelled us to tack to the eastward. Previous to doing so, two Shanghai junks were in sight coming from the north with a fair wind. The first passed at some distance, and the second junk evidently getting alarmed at seeing us in that quarter, luffed up suddenly as he saw us stand across his bows, but on shewing our flag he became re-assured, and held on his course. The sea had now become of a dark colour, and these two junks we were informed by our Shanghai Pilot were to eastward of their usual track. At noon this day we were in Latitude 33°. 40'. and Longitude 122°. 42'. (from Paris.) Several small land birds were caught to-day, having alighted on our rigging to rest; and not a day passed but we saw some, both in going and returning, although the distance from China to the Corean islands in this meridian is about 400 miles.

Thursday 24th April, In the latter part of yesterday the wind had gradually veered round to the westward of north, so as to enable us to make good our northeast course, and continued in that quarter this day, but not fresh. The weather was also thick, with occasional showers of rain. About noon it cleared up somewhat and Mr. Arnaud conceived he had got a correct observation by which he made our position to be in Lat. 34°. 50'., and consequently about half a degree to the northward of the island on which the shipwreck took place. He therefore altered our course to E.S.E., and with the wind now free, although not very fresh, we made rapid progress for some hours. But this alteration of our course was not made without opposition, for we knew without pretending to a deep knowledge of the science of navigation, that a northeast course made good, would carry us to Corea, and once among the islands we could find the latitude at our convenience, while a course to the southward of east, we felt would be more likely to lead us to Japan. We yielded however to the sincere conviction of our practical guide, although unable to comprehend how a Lorcha could possibly make such progress beating to windward, as his reckoning shewed, and quite incredulous of the existence of a northerly current so early in the season, as he seemed to believe and thereby try to account for it. Towards evening of this day the wind became lighter, when after dusk our Leader (the Consul) was the first to detect a *land smell* on the breeze, which was sensible at intervals, and this night we kept a good look out.

Next morning, *Friday 25th April*, the weather was thick and cloudy, the barometer falling. The latter circumstance we considered merely to indicate the approach of rain with a southerly wind. Between six and seven o'clock, we saw the land at a short distance, but from the extreme thickness of the atmosphere could not determine whether it was a large island or not. Perceiving an opening in the coast just before us which seemed calculated to afford shelter from easterly winds, we ran in and cast anchor in eight fathoms. We found we were now in the middle of an open roadstead, formed by a sudden turn of the coast line to the east for about a mile or more, where a high hill terminated in an abrupt precipice, from which a rugged islet at about two hundred yards' distance seemed to have been detached by volcanic action. Beyond this islet seawards, at the distance of about half a mile, was a small but lofty island with a curved sandy bay on the side fronting the main island.

With this slight exception, the shores around the anchorage were entirely lined with rocks of black basalt, on which the heavy sea swell broke with a sullen roar. Towards the southern side of the anchorage a rock appeared a few feet above water, and altogether the appearance of the place was most uninviting, which was heightened by a drizzling rain.

We had arrived as we afterwards ascertained at the western point of Quelpart Island in Lat. 33°. 19'., the outer island above referred to being that named EDEN island, by Sir E. Belcher in his Survey of Quelpart. Throughout its extent of coast Quelpart possesses "but one safe anchorage," according to the same authority, and that is at the eastern or opposite end of the island. No houses were visible except one beyond the hill, but we soon observed people collecting on the beach above our anchorage, to gaze at the unusual visitor; and a catamaran sculled by one man passed over from the rocky islet to the shore. Having breakfasted we all proceeded on shore in our little sampan, which required to make two trips to convey us, with our European sailors, all well armed. We landed on the rocks opposite to the islet above mentioned, at a point where a small stream found its way through a very rocky channel into the sea. In the mouth of this rivulet we found about a dozen catamarans aground on the rocks it being low water. They were formed by ten or twelve pine logs of about 14 feet in length, securely lashed together, with a top work of a few upright and cross bars of wood, and are perhaps well adapted for such a rocky coast. The people on the beach were of the lowest class, clad in the usual wide quilted jacket and trowsers of unbleached coarse hempen cloth, yet their appearance did not seem to indicate less cleanliness or comfort than that of the same order of Chinese. Their complexions were similar to Chinese of a corresponding latitude, yet their *tout ensemble* was very different, arising chiefly from the head not being shaved as in China, the men wearing the hair tied up in a knot on the crown of the head, and the boys having it long and hanging over the back. They were good humoured, cheerfully collecting shells, sponges, &c., for us in the hope of being rewarded with a cigar. Presently the whole of our party had landed, and our attention was called to the top of the beach where an officer appeared who was talking in a loud key, and gesticulating with some vehemence of manner. He had just arrived on a little rough poney, and as we approached he beckoned to us to return on board in a way not to be misunderstood; but his rapidity of gesture and volubility of speech were alike lost upon us, as we merely replied by handing him a slip of paper with a line in Chinese intimating that we intended to have a parley with him at his house, but not *there* in a crowd. This he read off in a loud and interrogative sort of tone, then talked on for some minutes in a vociferous voice as before, and then as we shewed no intention of returning, he suddenly mounted his little horse, whose height was about equal to the diameter of his master's hat, and trotted off somewhat to my disappointment, as I was just forming the intention of having a ride on my own account. Off however he went, faster than we could follow, making more noise than a magpie all the while; and the import of which I am sorry for the reader's sake we could not precisely understand, not being "ripe" in the Corean language. The day was most unpleasantly wet, and the appearance of the country dreary, but we trudged on by a narrow road confined within stone dikes on either hand, and at the time little better than a watercourse. Around the foot of the hill by which our path led, were small fields of young wheat; farther down on our other hand the land was marshy and of a mossy nature. We soon descried the walls of a fort at the distance of about half a mile across some wet field land, reserved for rice crops apparently, but then unploughed. One of the Coreans, a numerous retinue of whom accompanied us, beckoning us to follow him into the fort, we approached within a short distance, but as the official cavalier did not shew himself to receive us, and the gate being shut, we turned off and entered the first cottage in the adjacent hamlet. It was that of a poor husbandman, having three small apartments nearly filled with agricultural implements, &c., walls not six feet high, and thatched roof; a rough stone dyke of about five feet high enclosing the premises. Finding seats as we best could, we sat down under the projecting eaves of the house which sheltered us from the rain, and as the yard in front was soon thronged by the Coreans, who were not deterred by the wet, we soon ascertained that most of them could read and write Chinese, and accordingly addressed ourselves to one of the principal men, enquiring regarding the officer and the fort. The former we were told in reply was a Great-Frontier-Protecting-General, on reading which I am afraid some of us laughed rather disrespectfully, but our peasant scribe was not discomposed. "Send and tell the Great-Frontier-Protecting-General that we Guests are waiting to be received," we added. "The General has no time for idle conversation" answered the old fellow. "Not very polite," said we: "our country is distinguished for propriety of manners and rectitude of principle," he rejoined. "How many men and guns are there in that fort," we asked. "The laws of our country are very severe, and forbid communication with you, so I cannot tell you," he replied, moving away, as he drew his hand across his throat, giving a very significant sign thereby.

Finding nothing could be learned thus, we advanced to the fort. The gate was still shut, but one of our European sailors climbed over the wall to open it from the inside, while our Canton braves, several of whom had accompanied us, each armed with a pair of the double short swords, put on a fierce look, as if in expectation of a desperate sortie from the garrison. Great was our amusement therefore to perceive on the gate being opened that the interior contained nothing but a field of young wheat, with several small huts and two ponies at the further end. The wall of the fort was built of rough stone, about twenty feet in height, having numerous embrasures in the parapet, and of a quadrangular form, with a projecting bastion at each of the four corners, and a covered gateway. Its extent was about two hundred yards in length and about one hundred yards in breadth, and to judge from its decayed appearance was probably built during the war with Japan about 150 years ago, and neglected since that time.

As we advanced up the path in the centre we perceived the General bustling about. He, finding us in possession of his stronghold, put a good face on the matter, and received us courteously in the only place he seemed to possess adapted for public occasions. It was a small square cottage, open to the west which direction it fronted, and partly at the sides, being covered with a good thatch roof, which was supported by four substantial wood pillars about eight feet high, the base resting on stone pedestals, and having a plank floor and tolerably clean appearance. Mats were spread for us on the floor, chairs not being in use in the parts of Corea we visited, but finding the posture *a la Turque* not very convenient, the General did his best to procure substitutes for chairs. His surname we ascertained was Lee, his rank he evaded telling us, and the warlike weapons at his command consisted as far as we could discover of only his own rusty Toledo.

Shortly after conversation commenced in Chinese writing, the people collected around our little hall began to express their interest in the proceedings with more noise than was agreeable, intimation of which being given, our host gave a loud order, and one man was instantly seized in the crowd. Making no resistance by word or action, he quietly submitted to be thrown on the ground with his face downwards, his clothes were then drawn down bare from the waist to the knees, and the instrument of flagellation was about being applied to the hams of his legs, when we interfered, giving the General to understand that no punishment of that nature could be permitted before us. The instrument I allude to, resembled somewhat in size and shape the blade of a wherry's oar, having a round handle of about two feet, and would seem to be in much more diligent use than even the bamboo in China for the same purpose. It is a cruel and severe punishment, tearing the flesh, and making the blood spurt after a few strokes are given. And yet we learn that in former times these Quelpart officials have even dared thus to treat Europeans. About the middle of the 17th century, a Dutch vessel the *Sparrow-hawk*, was wrecked on the island, and the crew detained in slavery there for nineteen years, during which time they were often cruelly bastinadoed, until at length an opportunity offered of seizing a small junk, in which they escaped to Japan.

J. M'D.

(To be continued in our next.)

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, *B. & P. D. M. á Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 42.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.

After allowing his men to repose for a month or two, he re-assembled them about the middle of the year in the neighbourhood of Ho-nan-foo, and divided them into four large bodies. He reserved three of them for the maintenance of his conquests, and the fourth he took on the route to Shen-si. He laboured successfully in the reduction of that province, when news arrived that must naturally cause him some uneasiness.

One of his Lieutenant-Generals, in whose command he had left one division of his army, quarrelled with an officer under him at a debauch; the subaltern, a brutal creature, cut off his head with a blow of his sabre. The more scandalous the transaction, the sooner did they hasten to punish it: for the friends of the murdered General threw themselves upon the assassin, and slew him with a thousand blows of their weapons.

This wretched man had also zealous partisans, who seemed determined to revenge his death; and the disturbance thereby excited, sowed dissension in the army: one side withdrew from the service, and the other threw itself into the arms of the Imperialists, who received them with great exultation.

Lysteching became fearful that the spirit of faction, with which he was himself so deeply ingrained, but which he so fully detested in his inferiors, should infect the two other divisions of his army that he had left in Ho-nan-foo. His jealousy and his suspicions were especially awakened towards an individual named Loyeusay, the commander of one of these divisions. He was indebted to this officer for the contribution of about forty thousand bandits, whom he had brought with him three years previously; but notwithstanding this service, Loyeusay was hateful to him.

He was an enterprising man, beloved by the soldiers, and nearly as wicked as himself, with such qualities he wanted nothing to make himself feared. His death was therefore determined on.

Lysteching, issued his command to some cavaliers of tried fidelity to go instantly against the proscribed General, and they took their opportunity so well, that having penetrated into his tent, they cut his throat while he slept.

The report of this assassination having spread throughout the Camp by break of day, all the soldiers ran to arms; but the murderers were already far off with the head of Loyeusay. It was easily guessed whence the blow proceeded, and in the first burst of indignation, he who was its author, was branded as a monster, whom they overwhelmed with imprecations*, and renounced his service for ever. Half of the forces yielded themselves up to the Generals of the Emperor, and the other half disbanded themselves. Lysteching readily consoled himself for this new desertion, by the pleasure of reflecting that he no longer had any one in his army who could compete with him.

However, the Imperialists, who since the defeat of Foo-sung-lung had not thought fit to appear in open field, all at once took courage, on perceiving the numbers of the rebels sensibly diminish, and their own forces much increased. One of their Generals in particular, a brave man, and well skilled in his profession, after having subjugated Shan-si, had just come into the province of Ho-nan, where he had already recovered some places. Lysteching, on hearing this, came to Ho-nan with the whole of his troops, determined to give battle, if the hostile General would accept it. The Mandarin did not desire better, having an army of sixty thousand men under his command. As each sought out the other, the conflict soon took place, and the fight raged with singular fury, such as is seldom seen, except, in civil wars. For some hours victory wavered between the adverse parties; but in the end the worst men gained the day: the Imperialists were either routed, cut to pieces or put to flight. With the wreck of his army, the vanquished General that same evening formed a small corps which he placed beneath the cannon of Tung-kwang†, an advantageous post, of which he took possession some days before the battle. As soon as Lysteching knew it, he came with great wrath to assault him again in this fortress. He in fact attacked him with so much fury, that he killed nearly all his people, and made himself master of Tung-kwan.

Satisfied with the possession of Ho-nan, this indefatigable rebel again took the road to Shen-si, and marched straight upon Singhan-foo‡, the capital of the province. This city which may be looked upon as the second or third at least of the Chinese Empire, could not hold out more than three days, when it was carried by assault. The garrison was put to the sword, but he spared those inhabitants who had entreated the Viceroy to yield quietly to the rebels.

The conqueror on taking this city had a fine opportunity of rewarding his troops, without causing any injury to the towns-people. The treasures of the province, that is to say the annual revenue that the Emperor draws from it, had accumulated at Singhan-foo for many years: Lysteching seized upon them, and immediately distributed them amongst his soldiers.

This bounty bestowed, and every one apparently contented with their General's liberality, he sent to summon Fonsiang§. The summons was rejected with contempt, but the inhabitants soon had cause for bitter repentance. Lysteching went in person to the place, he caused it to be escaladed in many places simultaneously, took it the same day, and burned or massacred all who were in it.

Having made himself master of all the south of Shen-si, he led his troops into the northern part of the province, and sat down to besiege Yu Ling‖, a celebrated fortress, that would naturally occupy him a long time. Perceiving, in fact, at the termination of a fortnight that his men made no advance, and that the siege must be a long one, he all at once broke up his camp, and went off to besiege other places, the taking of which would be less troublesome. Having subjected them, he again fell upon Yu Ling with a very numerous train of artillery, collected together at great labour and expense from various parts of the provinces, and which played continually upon the place for a whole month. At the end of this time, the breaches were very great; he then ordered a violent assault, and carried the place.

No doubt the taking of Yu Ling was a capital stroke for the rebels. This fortress held a large tract of country in subjection, which fell along with it into the hands of Lysteching: the credit of this usurper became thereby more established, and seemed to lose him that hateful character of brigand amongst the people, which had clung to him hitherto. His Lieutenant-Generals, whom he chose with greater precaution after the death of Loyeusay, perceiving that his tyranny became more deeprooted every day, looked upon his exaltation as the basis of their own; and let slip no occasion to advance it.

In one word, they both succeeded so well, that before the end of that year, this Prince of Banditti, almost alone in his order, saw himself master of a third of the Empire, and on the point of subjecting the whole. He, therefore, thought that he ought no longer to delay the ceremony of declaring himself Emperor of China, with all its pomp and grandeur; this he did in the beginning of 1644, without omitting any thing upon the occasion of all that the Chinese Board of rites prescribes to its new monarchs; such as bestowing a name upon their Dynasty, when they are its original Founders; nominating Princes, Ministers, Councillers of State, and denoting the titles of the years they intend to use to distinguish their reign.

But in order to make the people aware that this was no empty ostentation on his part, and that he possessed the means necessary to carry out and maintain it; the pretended emperor had a complete schedule made of all the troops who served under him. This was found to amount to a million of men: that is to say 600,000 cavalry and 400,000 infantry; he selected whatsoever there was superior in this immense multitude of soldiers, and having formed therewith a powerful army, he took it along with him on the road to Pekin.

(To be continued.)

* Imprecations in China are not unmeaning threats. When an injury has been sustained, and it cannot be avenged on the author of it or justice obtained against him, the custom is to get upon the house-tops, to cry out at the top of the voice, heaping a thousand curses on the guilty head, one still more dreadful than another. Even the most hardened dread such horrible imprecations, especially when the threats are energetic and pronounced with a fearful solemnity. As the newly converted Christians refrained rightly from this kind of revenge, the banditti took great delight in robbing them. At length they thought better of it, and took a middle course. Without drawing down curses upon the robbers, they were content to threaten, with divine vengeance, and some striking texts of Scripture proved more effectual than all the anathemas of the Chinese. Le Comte's New Memoirs.

† Tung-kwan-hwui, is situated at the extreme border of Ho-nan, in the 34°. 39'. 10". of N. Lat., and in the 128°. 58'. 30". E. Long., calculated from Paris. The addition of hwui denotes a place inhabited only by military men.

‡ Singhan-foo is situated in the 34°. 15'. 24". N. Lat. and 126°. 42'. Long. East of Paris.

§ Fonsiang-foo a fine large city in Shen-si, is in 34°. 25'. 12". N. Lat. and 125°. 17'. 35". E. Long. from Paris.

‖ Yu Ling-ouei, is in 38°. 18'. 8". N. Lat. and 127°. 10'. 30". E. Long. from Paris.

THESE Yankees are certainly going a-head in the Ship trade. The following is taken from a recent number of the *New York Journal of Commerce* of how they make their clippers in the China trade answer:—

The *Eclipse* is the name of a clipper ship that has just been built by Jabez Williams, of Williamsburg, for Thomas Wardle and Booth and Edgar. She is now loading in Peck-slip, having been in dry dock for coppering, and is to sail on the 10th proximo for California and East Indies. She is another of the fleet of rapid sailers that have, within a recent period, been launched from the New York ship-yards to compete with English vessels for the trade of Oriental ports. Her length is 200 feet, and she registers 1,225 tons. Her arrangements are very complete. The accommodations for her crew, in particular, are excellent, the forecastle being placed on the main deck, and suitable provision made for lighting, ventilating, &c. The cabins are elegantly finished with satin and zebra woods, relieved with azure and gold. The *Eclipse* is commanded by Captain Joseph Hamilton. Captain Hamilton's former ship, the *South Carolina*, was the first of the California fleet that reached home, she having arrived at Boston on the 17th February last, with a cargo of copper from Chili. By invitation from the owners of the fine new clipper-ship *Sea-Serpent*, Grinnell and Minturn, a select company partook of a collation on board that vessel last Saturday, previous to her departure for San Francisco and Canton, on the 10th proximo. 1,200 out of the 1,600 tons she is capable of receiving are already engaged. Her cargo will consist principally of goods suited to the San Francisco market. Having arrived there she will unload and replenish herself with goods likely to meet a ready sale at Canton; and after having crossed the Pacific, will take in a stock of Chinese merchandise, and sell it at London; at London she will load for the fourth time, with goods for the American market, and come home, perhaps, at the end of eleven months, with her first cost paid for out of her first trip. She is commanded by Captain Howland. There are now about a dozen elegant clipper vessels owned in New York in the Canton and California trade.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
May	29	Duilius	B. barque	327	Maxton	Liverpool	Jan. 11	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,,	30	Audax	B. schr.	151	Glover	Hongkong	May 19	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,,	30	Race Horse	A. barque	550	Porter	Hongkong	May 17	Opium	Augustine Heard & Co.
,,	30	Alligator	B. schr.	197	Baker	Hongkong	May 6	Sundries	Dirom, Gray & Co.

PASSENGER,—per *Race Horse*, J. N. A. Griswold, Esq., U. S. Consul.

DEPARTURES.

Date.		Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May	25	Mazeppa	B. schr.	163	Crockett	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alligator	May 30	B. schr.	197	Baker	Dirom, Gray & Co.		
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq	300	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Austria	May 18	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.		
Audax	May 30	B. schr.	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	31st Instant
Duilius	May 29	B. barque	327	Maxton	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Mandarin	Apr. 20	B. barque	344	Pipon	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Race Horse	May 30	A. barque	550	Porter	Augustine Heard & Co.	Hongkong	
Sir Edward Ryan	May 12	B. barque	320	Turner	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	To-morrow

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Hussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	437	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	336	Chapo	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dulns	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

May 25, Mazeppa, *for* Hongkong.
26, Eucles, ,, Hongkong.

Arrived at London.—March 13, Equator, Blundell, Harriet Humble, Moultan, Cornhill, and 15, Emma Colvin, from Shanghae.

At Liverpool.—March 14, James Scott, and Pilot Fish, from Shanghae.

Sailed from London.—Mar. 1, Oliver Cromwell, 10, Sea Witch, for Shanghae.

We quote the following from our London Correspondent:—

The Overland Mail arrived to-day (March 21st) with dates from Canton to 29th January.

There have been two Public Sales since our last, viz., on the 5th instant, when 5,058 packages (Tea) were offered, and 1,000 packs. found buyers without alteration of rates; and to-day, when 4,097 packs. were offered, but as the descriptions were not such as the Dealers required, the Sale passed off very flatly, and only 300 to 400 packages were sold, including those put up "without reserve."

At Liverpool there has been considerable speculative business done, and several parcels have been sold "to arrive:"—Congous at 1s. to 1s. 1d., and Twankeys at 1s. 2d. per lb. The Trade also have latterly been ready buyers of fair clean Congous at and under 1s. 0½d. per lb.; the medium sorts have gone off also to a moderate extent, and a few fine Congous at about 1s. 6d. per lb.

The arrivals have been fourteen vessels at this port, four at Liverpool, and one at Bristol.

On comparing prices with those ruling on the 21st February, we find an advance of ¼d. per lb. on common to good Congou; also 1d. per lb. on Twankay: a decline of 1d. per lb. on Oolongs, and 2d. to 3d. per lb. on fine Flowery Pekoe; but little alteration in other sorts.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 28th ultime, to 44,839,000 lbs., against 47,569,000 lbs. on the 28th February, 1850.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Magellan, Oliver Cromwell, Propontis, and Sea Witch.

Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Duchess of Lancaster, Ken, Olivier van Noord, and Panic.

Bombay.—William Goddard.

Hongkong.—Antelope, Iona, Island Queen, and Nymph.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals, *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Ken,	Liverpool	327	Jany. [illegible]	2,156,560	22,040	..	60	..	..	..	..
Duchess of Lancaster,	Liverpool	396	,, [illegible]	3,104,770	118,040	..	62	..	..	..	..
Propontis,	London	255	,, 28	1,148,310	38,000	..	45	..	..	..	..
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	..	2,503	300	..	..	..
Magellan,	London	359	,, 18	914,200	44,300	..	602	560	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,101	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,098	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,245	455,372	227,050	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	458,054	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,348	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*H. Muey and Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,600	..	..	85,32[illegible]	10,336,372	117,714	230,031	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,515
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	[illegible]	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	101,267	170,036	115,414	1,314,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	..	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	..	1,648,829	2,293,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,225
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,360	16,131
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,064,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	Total Pounds.	*Silk. Bales*	*Silk. Cases*	*Silk Piece Goods.*	*Nankeens. Pieces*	*Nankeens. Cases*
1 Vessel		1850—	*July Total*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	811	..	87	..	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	..	19
3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
4 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	316,739	& ..	14,512	331,251	27,533	50,593	7,200	120,000	2,000	2,000	209,626	540,877	..	..	63	33,500	..
				1,103,469	13,310	15,412	1,132,191	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	1,654,984	1,314	115	779	62,500	19
Mandarin,	776	Feb. 22	Hongkong	60,500	..	..	60,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,500	30	..	..	..	8
Menam,	472	April 15	Hongkong	350,000	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 15th April, 1851,				1,513,969	13,310	15,412	1,542,691	59,090	145,703	29,900	239,630	37,600	10,870	522,793	2,065,484	1,344	115	779	62,500	27

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Pekoe Flowery & Hungmuey*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Nankeens* Pieces	*Silk Piece Goods* Packages	*Hemp* Bales
3 Vessels,		1850—	*July Total*	883,800	..	9,200	..	..	893,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	893,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	944
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	..	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	..	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	..	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	..	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	155,759	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
8 ,,		1851—	*Jany.* ,,	3,891,637	129,615	83,411	..	249,872	4,354,535	60,893	7,418	15,033	97,608	94,508	12,859	289,249	4,643,784	1,875	5,000	8	..
3 ,,			*Feby.* ,,	1,069,491	101,658	15,930	3,733	800	1,191,632	7,480	..	7,010	17,768	32,863	15,930	81,081	1,272,713	474	..	..	..
				15,876,816	589,267	330,049	3,733	274,072	17,082,937	159,541	16,746	163,683	708,152	652,602	141,177	1,841,901	18,924,838	13,088	37,100	139	944
Old England,	502	March 4	Cork	545,340	..	..	..	1,315	546,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546,655	..	..	..	..
Monarch,	337	,, 7	Cork	319,400	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319,400	..	..	..	..
Sheridan,	825	,, 12	London	828,166	..	1,907	..	..	830,073	..	..	200	400	100	..	700	830,773	51	..	..	..
Emperor of China,	485	,, 15	London	499,800	..	6,900	..	..	506,700	200	..	100	1,200	300	300	2,100	508,800	213	..	..	..
Trent,	236	April 14	London	233,338	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,338	..	..	..	34
Albemarle,	704	,, 20	London	272,526	2,025	28,729	..	933	304,213	..	..	..	11,575	7,624	600	19,799	324,012	1,671	13,300	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 20th April, 1851,				18,575,386	591,292	376,585	3,733	276,320	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323	50,400	139	978

Cargo per *Lively* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou and Souchong.*	*Sorts.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Black.* Total Pounds	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Gunpowder.*	*Imperial.*	*Green.* Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	*Raw Silk.* Cases	*Raw Silk.* Bales	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Silk Piece Goods.* Cases.
16 Vessels		1850—	*Sept. to Dec. Total*	3,168,895	28,782	11,660	3,209,337	2,429,414	133,178	957,811	384,365	509,130	322,157	4,736,055	7,945,392	207	21	22.40	864
Huntingdon,	400	Jany. 3	New York	167,306	11,000	..	178,306	127,000	17,905	49,800	37,300	31,215	10,511	273,731	452,037	32	16	..	..
S. H. Waterman,	340	,, 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	478,300	..	..	..	20
Saint Patrick,	896	Feby. 19	New York	129,800	..	..	129,800	110,300	19,200	234,200	130,600	14,300	26,600	535,200	665,000	..	..	..	406
Celestial,	860	March 4	New York	10,340	..	..	10,340	282,032	53,525	176,758	91,797	54,850	31,239	690,201	700,541	..	..	..	..
Carrington,	597	April 19	New York	101,754	7,862	..	109,616	113,850	7,321	221,658	80,407	23,927	10,131	461,294	570,910	..	..	..	200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 19th April, 1851,				3,618,095	47,644	14,160	3,679,899	3,351,196	264,329	1,653,227	724,069	694,622	440,938	7,132,281	10,812,180	239	37	22.40	1,490

Cargo per *Fanny* not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Sorts*	*Or. Pekoe*	*Scented Or. Pekoe*	*Black* Total Pounds	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green* Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	..	..	..	600	..	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				270,900	41,900	..	..	..	600	..	..	313,400	2,000	221,200	..	..	10,700	2,700	236,600	550,000

Cargoes per *Pedlar, Whitby,* and *Royal Sovereign*, not yet ascertained.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Dollars;* Six Months, *Eight Dollars;* Three Months, *Four Dollars;*—all payable in advance. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents;* To Non-Subscribers *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Dollar;* each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents—One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Dollars;* Repetitions *One Dollar.* ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co. *London.*

Edited Printed and Published Every Saturday, by HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*